

# Cavalier

# Avalanche

MAURER & MASTERS,  
Publishers.

EVERY MAN IN THE RIGHT IS MY BROTHER—COL. R. G. INGERSOLL.

S. C. BROWN,  
Editor.

VOL. I.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, MAY 28, 1879.

NO. 5.

## THE AVALANCHE,

REPUBLICAN.

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FOR THE MONTHS .40.

COUNTY OFFICIALS.

Sheriff—David London.

Register—William Stecker.

Treasurer—Rasmus Hansen.

Prosecuting Attorney—John H. Hadley.

Judge of Probate—Daniel Waldron.

Circuit Court Com.—Collis W. Wright.

Surrogate—Frederick L. Barker.

Chancery—Samuel Revel, William H.

Sherman.

Red Ribbon Club.

A red ribbon club was organized at

school house on Friday evening, and

the following officers were elected:

President—Dr. N. H. Traver.  
Vice President—M. S. Hartwick.  
Treasurer—D. A. Buell.  
Financial Secy—Geo. H. Maurer.  
Recording Secy—Wm. A. Masters.  
Door Keeper—Christ Sheible.

The club will meet again on Friday

evening of this week, when all are in-

vited to attend.

FROM LANSING.

**DR. N. H. TRAVER.**—The Legisla-

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paratory to the adjournment the 31st.

Many bills are being passed, and few

long speeches are made.

The tax bill, upon which the joint

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ent tax law; but there seems to be a

strong desire upon the part of a majori-

ty of the Senate to have a commission

appointed to revise the tax laws of the

state and report a bill to the next Leg-

islature. Somebody wants a free job

of staying in Lansing all summer at 7

dollars a day to frame a tax law; but

from all appearances the house will not

consent to my bill creating a commis-

sion.

There was music in the air last Sun-

day in Grayling. 'Tis ever thus when

Charley strikes the key note.

There is some talk of a concert soon.

Go in gentlemen we have talent

enough in Grayling for a first-class en-

tertainment.

A big day's work was done in the

time of balloting on Monday on the

farm of R. P. Forbes, Dr. N. H. Sher-

man, who dug and grubbed a 20 feet

well 3 1/2 feet square in time hours.

Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Salling,

Wilson and Masters practiced a little

on their hall cheering. Salling got six

baths out of ten. Wilson out of ten, and

Masters two out of four.

The accumulated wants of two years

in a state like ours, with its great re-

lational, lumber and mineral inter-

ests, make the work of the Legislature

very difficult, and many matters of

great importance must be entirely ne-

glected or passed over in such a hasty

as to give them the attention

which they deserve.

Mr. J. D. Ripley is having his

store building painted. Mr. A. J. Rip-

ley is the Michael Angelo, and performs

wonders with the brush. We under-

stand that Mr. Hadley's dwelling house

and the post office building are soon to

have a new coat of paint.

Prosecuting Attorney J. D. Hadley

and Supervisors Hartwick and Steckert,

accompanied by Mr. C. A. Brown,

started for Kalkaska Monday evening.

They go there to settle county matters

between Kalkaska and Crawford.

Our architect, Mr. D. A. Buell, has

drafted the plans for brickers for the

front of Hallen, Salling & Co.'s new

store building which when completed

will be one of the best structures

north of Bay City.

Last week we were at Otsego Lake

and made the acquaintance of several

prominent citizens. Otsego Lake is a

beautiful summer resort especially for

invalids; we noticed several while we

were there.

Mr. David Shabegan, chief of the

Chippewas, informs us that he, with sev-

eral of his trusty warriors, will execute

the war-dance here, on the fourth of

July. We have already订下 our

camp down with a clothes line.

Already we have indications that

Grayling will be quite a place of re-

sort for the sporting infidels and fish-

loving people of the east, west, north

and south. Messrs. A. C. and R. S.

Babbitt, of this place, inform us that

they are receiving communications

daily from persons who wish to make

this their field of operation during the

sporting season.

The Turf, Field and Farm is upon

our table and as we like to be a reader

of that valuable paper, several years

ago, I gladly recommend it to the farmer

the sportsman and the lover of the

clubs. The editor, Mr. Britton, author

of Bruce's AMERICAN SURVEY BOOK,

is the best authority on sporting matters

in the U. S. and it needs no word of

ours to tell him in his good work

to do to the Turf, Field and Farm.

The coming regatta at the National

Association of Amateur Sailors

will take place on Otsego Lake

in this part of the country, promise

to be the

greatest affair in the history of the

watermen in this country.

C. M. Wilson is having a german

fence built around his front yard

covered by a few feet of muck or mud

which had settled. The present repair

is being made by means of a track laid around it.

Wild strawberries and others grow

abundant yield.

It promises not only to be a fence

of great strength but will turn even poultry

clubs throughout the country, and it is safe to predict, should the weather be favorable on the day of racing, that many previous records will have to go to the rear. *Turf, Field & Farm.*

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## CRAWFORD AVALANCHE.

S. C. BROWN, EDITOR.

GRAYLING, CRAWFORD CO., MICH.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

### MICHIGAN.

Nearly all the inland lakes of Oscana county have been stocked with fish this spring.

The Hon. J. B. Dickinson, mayor of Mt. Clemens, died at his residence Friday afternoon after an illness of about one week.

The first wool crop of the season was plucked at May City on the 16th by C. G. Sargent.

The lighting performed a curious feat at the Central School house in Cooper. The appearance of a ball of fire was seen by Mr. Hart who lives next north of the school house, passed right through the house through the open doors. It also through the basement of the school house, and the gas pipes were ruptured, causing a great deal of smoke and fire. There was almost no damage to the building, merely splattering the joints a little. After passing through the building it shot by two ladies knocking them both down. Both were partially stunned, and a slight advance of 4 to 6 per cent, which in the cotton trade is a very large rise. There has not been so excited a scene on the Cotton Exchange for a long while.

Wm. Nelson, colored, of Terre Haute, Ind., has been sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and a day of one day, for the offense of shooting his wife. The prosecution originated in Indiana, but he was convicted under an old law of 1846, which Judge Long held to be valid through a decision of the supreme court.

The Democratic State Convention of Iowa assembled at Council Bluffs Wednesday morning.

W. D. Healy, one of Tilden's attorneys in the suit against the New York Iron Mine, has been convicted in the United States District Court at Marquette of purchasing the company's account books some months ago while they were being copied before a notary public.

The grand jury, Lawrence McCloskey and Michael O'Leary as Healy's accomplices in the matter.

The damage in the Cleveland iron mine disaster is estimated at \$15,000 to \$20,000.

J. A. Grier, general freight agent of the Michigan Central, has issued a circular to agents and connecting lines, calling attention to the fact that gunpowder, friction matches and dynamite are not to be handled or stored by his road by special agreement only. Nitro glycerine and gunpowder, or other articles of a similar nature, will not be received.

The Legislature investigation into the Flint Institution affairs ended Friday night in a compromise, the Board of Trustees to restore the expelled Catholic pupils at the beginning of the next term, and the trustees to present their demands before the board of trustees, equal and not to encourage intermarriage among the pupils.

Willie Prato, aged 15, was drowned at West Bay City on the 17th, while bathing in the river.

An explosion at Berry's varnish factory in Detroit Monday afternoon killed one man and severely wounded four others.

A horse and carriage was missing at Wayne land was brought to Grand Rapids Monday and lodged in jail for contempt of court.

Mr. F. S. Freeman of Lona, was run over on the night of the 17th of his gold-watch, \$140 in money, and valuable papers representing ten thousand dollars.

John Hayner, of Mason, an old settler, and one of the wealthiest men and largest land owners in the state, died on the 18th after an illness of only three days.

At a meeting at East Saginaw, owned by Mrs. N. W. Webber, and occupied by Mrs. E. A. Smithson, partially destroyed by fire on the 18th, loss \$1,500, insured.

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## Scandal.

By MARY E. O. JOHNSON.

A woman to the holy father went,  
Confession of sin was her intent;  
And so her misdemeanors, great and small,  
She dutifully rehearsed them all;  
She chided him, because of sin,  
She owned that she had been bad and been,  
And born a bit of scandal up and down.  
We all the long tongue'd gossiping in the town.  
The holy father for her other sin  
Granted the absolution asked him;  
He told her, "I'll say mass for all the rest in a pardon day."  
And that to do penance she did every day;  
O'er thy way where beth the thorns grow,  
And gathering the largest, least one  
Scarred its seeds, and that when this was done,  
She said, "I'll say mass again another day."  
To tell him his secret, she did it all.  
The woman thinking this a puny light,  
Hastened to do his will that very night,  
Feeling right glad he had escaped so well.  
Next day but one went the priest to tell;  
The priest said, "I'll say mass again another day."  
Then said, "There's something still for you  
to do."  
Those little thistle seeds which you have  
sown, I bid you gather, every one."  
The woman said, "But Father, 'twould be vain  
To try to gather up thousand's seed."  
The winds have scattered them both far and wide  
Over the meadow, vale and mountain side."  
The father answered, "Now, I hope that from  
The lesson I have taught you will not miss,  
You cannot gather back the scattered seeds,  
Which far and wide will grow to noxious weeds,  
Nor can the mischiefs once by scalded sown  
By any penance he again can find."

Montreal Witness.

## THE STORY OF JONES & CO.

The San Francisco Argonaut.

I guess pa and ma was pretty rich  
One time, for when they came to California  
it was on their wedding tour  
and cost lots; they came by way of  
New York, and Washington and Panama  
City, in a steamer; and ma brought a maid to wait on her, and  
pa had a black-feller named Jim; and  
when we got to California—I say we  
I'm only fourteen years now, but I  
was not born then, though that don't  
matter, I guess—pa had lots of money.  
I was born at the Lick House, and you'd never see my baby clothes.  
Jones & Co. haven't the kind of goods  
that them was, because Maud has  
dragged them all to pieces. Maud has  
the baby. Six years old Maud is, and  
it won't be long before she will be a  
clerk in Jones & Co. First babies always  
have the nice things. Ma says  
first babies are like second wives.

But I keep getting away from Jones & Co.

Well, I am of the opinion that after

pa bought his house on Van Ness av-

ene he went into stocks, whatever that means. Going into stocks must be a very curious business, and sometimes pa come home looking splendid, and wanted to buy everything, and

laughed at me for being so mean, and not getting better clothes, and then he wanted to drive in the park and to the theatre. One day he came home with a brand new carriage and a team of

long-tailed horses, and a negro coach-

man, and a funny little darkey for footman. It was for ma, and we rode every day. Then sometimes pa came home and looked very blue and talked about stocks, and I began to watch pa, and noticed that sometimes when he laughed loudest he looked just as if he wanted to cry, and then he sold the horses, and then the house, and the furniture was sent to auction, and ma felt very bad, and pa wasn't like himself anymore, and never told me stories nor kissed me, and once when baby Maud was asleep in his arms, he kissed her and cried, and when I told ma she said she guessed pdid not feel very bad, and that pa isn't notice it, and then she cried.

After this we went to a boarding-

house—a nasty messy boarding-house.

Everything was well enough, only a

boarding-house ain't like home.

Then the lady rung and I died, and

ma almost died, and I heard pa say to

the man who kept the boarding-house

that he was pretty tight up but it was

all comin' out right, and the next day

pa didn't have any watch, nor any sleeve

buttons. I didn't seem to notice it be-

cause I seen that may pa had sold

them to pay his board, and I heard pa

and ma talk away into the night, and

sometimes ma cried, and pa would look

in the morning just as if he hadn't slept

a wink, and I don't believe he had.

Once it was dreadful. Pa came home

tired, and I never seen ma feel so bad,

ever; and then they talked over, and I

thought something had to be done, so

I said to pa one day: "Pa, les go to

business and open a store."

And he laughed and said: "What

kind of a store?"

And I said: "Oh, a candy store, or a

stationery store, or a thread and needle

store; just such as women keep and lit-

tle girls help in."

And pa laughed and said: "I would

think of it, and when he came home

that night I asked him if he had

thought about it, and he said he hadn't,

and I said he had better, and he said he

would, and that morning he didn't go

out, but stayed at home and wrote ma a

long letter.

So next day I went into a store on

Polk street kept by a nice lady who had a

bad husband, where they sold every-

thing, and she said in France they cal-

led it *tingerie*.

I didn't know what that meant be-

cause it was French, and I asked her if

she didn't want to sell her store, and

she said:

"Do you want to buy a store little

girl?"

And I said: "My pa does." And

she smiled and said she guessed

the sheriff would have a store to sell in a

a few days, and I said I would tell pa

because he knew Mr. Numan, the sherif-

ff. It was one of Mr. Numan's men

that sold pa's horses and furniture for him.

And the next day I told pa about

the store and what a nice one it was,

and he said he had had a large store,

and sold silk dress goods, and velvets

and furs, and laces, worth ever so much

a yard, and India shawls worth more

than a thousand dollars apiece.

I don't know exactly what pa did but

I think something "turned up" a few

days afterwards, for I heard him say

he had made a "raise," and he showed

me more than a thousand dollars in

gold notes, and for a day or two he

carried them in a side pocket, and mostly kept his hand over them for

fear they would jump out and fly away;

and pa bought me some shoes and a

hat, and stuff for aprons, and I made

them myself, and I never saw pa look

so happy since we went away, and one day he said to me:

"Vevey, I have bought the store on Polk street, and you are to be my saleswoman and partner."

And sure enough, in a few days we

went into a store, and over the door

was a great big sign of "Jones & Co."

and pa said I was the "Co." And when

I said, "and so, pa, you are 'Jones,'" he

blushed, and I guess he didn't like his

old friends to know that he was sell-

ing needles, and thread, and tape, and

things.

We had two snug little rooms in the

back of the store to sleep in, and I

made pa's bed and swept out the rooms,

and tidied things. At first pa slept up

the store when he had to go down town,

and after a while I tended store,

and we had splendid times. We

went out to a nice place across the

street for our meals. I tended store

when pa went, and pa tended store

when I went.

One day when we were coming

down Polk street, pa said to me:

"Goodness gracious!" said I, looking her

right square in the face.

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right square in the face.

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## THE AVALANCHE.

S. C. BROWN, Editor.

WEDNESDAY MAY 28, 1879.

### RESOURCES OF CRAWFORD COUNTY.

This county was organized the past winter, and has started off with five organized townships. It was formerly attached to Kalkaska county. It is one of the best counties north of Bay City, and is being rapidly settled by an enterprising and industrious class of men, who have come here to make homes. The north part of the county is heavily timbered with hard wood, principally beech and maple; the south part is pine and plums.

The county is traversed by the J. L. & S. R. R. and is watered by the Ausable and Manistee rivers and their tributaries. Its altitude above the Saginaw Bay, ranges six feet, and consequently must continue to be what it now is, one of the healthiest counties in the State.

The water obtained from wells, and springs is pure and soft, and that in the rivers is clear and cool, and afford a favorable resort for trout and grayling. Farmers who have lived for several years say the soil is very productive and easily cultivated. Excellent crops of wheat, oats, corn, grass and potatoes are produced here, and vegetables arrive to perfection as soon as they do in the more southern counties in the State.

Land can now be obtained here at very reasonable prices, but will soon advance in value. Persons desirous of coming to this county to buy land, should loose no time, as the land is being bought up very rapidly.

The J. L. & S. R. R. lands can now be purchased at very low prices, on reasonable terms and long time.

Hon. O. H. Barnes of Lansing is the agent for these lands and persons desiring to purchase in this part of the State should by all means give him a call before purchasing.

Grayling, the probable county seat, is situated on the Ausable River near the geographical center of the county, and on the J. L. & S. R. R. It is a thriving village containing at present about 400 inhabitants, but is growing rapidly, and will doubtless, in a year double its present population. There are two lakes near the village which abound in inexhaustable quantities of the best of fish, affording not only sport for the men of leisure, but an abundance of food for the laborer.

We would say to men who are living on rented farms and wearing them selves out working for others, and not making a dollar over and above their living, come here and buy a home for yourselves, and by industry and economy, you can in a few years be independent.

We would say to young men who are working by the day or month, come here, take up a homestead or buy a piece of land, and put in your extra time in work for yourself, and it will be but a short time until you will have a good farm, and your earnings will be invested better than to toil at ten percent.

A man takes no chances in coming here, all he has to do is to work and he is sure of success.

The land here is unusually cheap, and if purchased soon, the investment will be largely remunerative, for it will not be but a few years before this land will double in value, and the time to make the investment is now.

### IS THE MISSION OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ENDED?

We are often greeted with the remark, that the republican party has accomplished its purposes and should therefore be disbanded. In the first place the republican party has not yet accomplished its mission, and as a party, so long as it aims to elevate the standard of political economy, its mission will never end. So long as it looks to the general welfare of the whole country, if never should end. For nearly a quarter of a century the republican party has had control of our government, and it is a fact that it has accomplished more in the way of reform in the administration of the government than any party that has preceded it; and that too, under difficulties of a magnitude never before existing since the organization of our government.

In its incipiency, just as it came up on the stage of action, it received the helm of the great ship of State as it fell from the hands of a recreant party and found the country financially embarrassed, divided by local parties, the legitimate offspring of the dangerous doctrine of so-called "State rights," and our credit as a government on a par with some of the states that had repudiated their solemn obligations.

It found a portion of our country in the throes of disruption, it found a considerable number of our national counsellors talking treason in the halls of legislation, it found a part of the cabinet of the outgoing administration laying plans for the dissolution of the Union, it found our national treasury depleted, our vessels and nominations of war in the possession of a secret enemy, and our national credit seriously impaired at home and abroad. It found there a瓦sillating President had, for two years seen the machinations of "tories" in our congressional assemblies and either from incapacity, or complete remissness to carry out their wicked designs without a single word of reproof or condemnation.

Out of these conditions, confusion, rebellion and anarchy, the republican party brought order, quiet, peace and credit. It appealed to the candor of even the enemies to stand by the party and the principles, that has thus restored our country to its primitive purity.

We have no desire to call up the scenes of the rebellion; we have no desire to arouse or excite any acrimonious dissension, or open anew the wounds of that strife, and if there is a man who engaged in the conflict against the government, who has honestly and sincerely abandoned that heresy of secession, and is willing to aid in supporting the government, we are willing to extend to him the hand of brotherly love, and forever, so far as he is concerned, keep our lips sealed with reference to the bitterness of that struggle.

But when the southern press, with scarcely an exception, continues to regard the north of the war, by referring the right of secession and saying the southern cause is only representing and as soon as they get into power, intend to repeal all laws enacted in the work of reconstruction, to remove every barrier in the way of again precipitating the nation into another civil war; when they continually remind us that

since they get control of the government, they intend to remove from the

memories of our martyred President, and place that an unrepentant traitor in its stead; then we say there should be no divided north. There should be but one opinion among northern men, and that should be to place their seal of condemnation upon such men and such sentiments.

For fifteen years have the north tried conciliation, we have courted the good will of the south, we have given the leaders of the rebellion positions of honor and emolument, in obedience to

their hypocritical requests, northerners have gone south to help build up their "waste places," and the only result we receive is proscription, discrimination and social ostracism.

Is a northern man goes south to embark in business, he is at once reminded that he must be politically a "mammie," or he is hunted down by bulldozers or assassins. He must either vote the democratic ticket or he cannot vote at all; he must talk southern democracy, or keep his mouth shut.

Under these circumstances is it reasonable to suppose that the mission of the republican party is ended? The same power and the same element that restored the government, should be the power and the element to maintain it.

We cannot believe that there are any

considerable number of men in the north, who could, by the real inwardness of the southern politicians, be induced to again give them control of the government. A great mistake was made in the north by suffering petty questions of policy to distract the republican party. It gave

the good and true republicans, who are in

A new street railway track has been successfully tried in England. The rail is a flat plate regularly pierced with holes which fit protuberances on the wheel.

Gas Cheaper than Electric Light.

Experiments made in Paris by M. Corriveau show that gas-light is much cheaper for the same amount of illumination than electric light. While it is very certain, says the report of M. Corriveau, that the electric light furnishes the best illumination for large thoroughfares and public squares, it is not demonstrated that an equally brilliant illumination may not be obtained by using an increased quantity of gas without incurring the amount of expense involved in lighting by electricity.

It has not yet been proved that an economical light can be furnished by electricity.

In view of this fact, the Municipal Council of Paris decided upon a series of comparative experiments by lighting the Avenue de l'Opera, Place de l'Opera, Place du Théâtre Français, and one large public interior, with the electricity, for a limited period.

The Paris Gas Company at the same time used a number of gas-burners of larger calibre than usual in certain thoroughfares and public places. The ultimate comparative result arrived at was that one hundred candle power is practically equal to eleven gasjets of the ordinary candle size for street illumination.

But a comparison of the figures of cost showed that the amount of gas used might be increased as to give an equivalent light without incurring a fully equivalent expense.

Chinese Dentistry.

We take the following from Chambers' Journal: "It is well known that the Chinese attribute tooth-ache to the gnawing of worms, and that their dentists profess to take these worms from decayed teeth. But how they performed this trick, and so artfully concealed it in the hurry of daily business, was a secret only recently solved by a European inquirer. After some difficulty and delicate negotiation, an intelligent-looking native practitioner was induced to hand over the implements of his trade, together with a number of the worms, and to give instructions in the method of procedure."

"When a patient with the tooth-ache applies for relief, if the tooth is sound fixed in the socket, the gum is separated from it with sharp instruments and made to bleed. During this operation the cheek is held on one side with a bandage, both ends of which are alike, and on the end held in the hand some minute worms are concealed under thin paper pasted to the spatula.

When all is ready, this is adroitly turned and inserted in the mouth, and the paper becoming moistened is very easily torn with the sharp instrument used for cutting the gums; the worms mix with the saliva, and the dentist, of course, picks them out with a pair of forceps.

"The patient having made demonstration that the cause of the disease has been removed, has good reason to expect relief, which in many cases would naturally follow the bleeding of the gum. When the pain relents, the same operation is performed over again, and a fresh supply of worms fully accounts for the recurring trouble."

"These worms are manufactured in quantities to suit the trade, and they are very carefully done; still, to carry out the decision fully, the dentists are obliged to keep on hand a few live worms to show to their patients, explaining that most of those taken from the tooth are killed either by a powder which is often applied, or by the process of removing them with the forceps. The practice just described, it may be added, is resorted to when the tooth is firmly set in the jaw.

The Domestication of Animals.

Prof. Rolleston, Oxford, delivered an interesting lecture to the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution on the "Domestication of Animals." In the first instance, he directed attention to the history of the ox, noticing briefly the different characteristics found in the wild and domestic species. Speaking afterwards of the pig, he showed, by reference to illustrations, how much this animal had become modified in its form and habits by domestication; pointing out that the way in which the wild pig fed itself was exactly the way in which, after it was domesticated, it was not allowed to feed, and that while the pig in its natural state was furnished with a remarkably long and strong snout, by which it was enabled to dig up plants and otherwise supply itself with nourishment, the highly developed pig, as it now exists as a machine for manufacturing fat, was often unable to open its mouth sufficiently to feed itself, and had consequently to be supplied with its feed from a bottle.

Speaking of the ox, sheep and the pig as forming one group of domesticated animals, the lecturer gave it as his opinion that it was one of those three animals that was first domesticated and used by man as a companion, and stated that one point of resemblance between them all was that they lived on uplands by preference at certain times of the year, and that there was a good deal to justify the belief that men living also in those uplands in early times domesticated these animals simply because they were convenient to his hand, otherwise it was quite conceivable that stags would have furnished a larger proportion of the animals domesticated than they did. Two birds, one of which was domesticated, the pigeon, and the starling had both, it was thought, become attached to man while he was mountain living, and had afterwards followed him to the lowlands in consequence of the advantages in the way of nesting which were obtained about houses. With regard to dogs, the Professor argued it was most likely that the first use to which these animals were put by man was the driving of wild cattle and other game into pits and traps. On coming to deal with the history of the horse, he said there was every reason to believe that Mongols were the first to domesticate it, and, further, that the first mention of it was in Genesis in connection with the account of Joseph in Egypt. One important respect in which the horse differed from the ox, sheep, and pig was, it was pointed out, that throughout its use by man it had changed only in a very slight degree.

Prof. Constance, Professor Rolleston stated that some writers had speculated as to whether in the not distant future, the whole of the animal world, except the part which lived in the sea, would not be more or less brought into a condition of domestication. Such a course seemed in his opinion, inevitable from the progress of civilization, and this, he thought, was not to be regretted, as undoubtedly the greatest happiness to the greatest number of animals was excited by domestication.

Bentham had foretold the future when he said: "The time will come when humanity will extend its dominion over all living creatures, without a single

exception, without a single

Pedestrian who has dropped half a crown in front of "the Blind," "why, you committed bumble, you're not blind!" Beggar: "No, sir; if the end says I am, they must have given me the wrong one. I'm deaf and dumb."

"Pompey, what am dat what goes when waggon goes stop when de wagon stops? it an no use to be waggon, and de wagon can't go without it?" Beggar: "I'm deaf and dumb." "Why do noise, ob course?"

A steamer to cross the Atlantic in five days is in progress of construction in England, by the sons of the late millionaire, Wm. W. Wm., of Baltimore, both of whom are engineers.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again" So will a broken barrel hoop, especially the end you don't step on.

Judge Hilton has fixed up a tea-room in the basement of the Stewart store to furnish free tea to his clerks.

There are in the United States 8,703 periodical publications, against 8,340 a year ago.

The debt of New York city on the 31st day of January amounted to \$114,192,261.33.